

TOILET SOAP.

Unravelled for Toilets and Medicinal and Surgical purposes. Contains a large amount of pure Vegetable oil used in the Nursery. It has no equal.

times its cost to every mother and child. A small box, containing a value of one cent, will be sent free to any address on receipt of 10c.

BBITT, New York City.

SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

EFFECT TOILET SOAP.

The requisites of the toilet is a soap, but to procure it is not always easy. The most expensive soaps are the finest, the dearest materials, and the most expensive impurities. The public regarding this subject are yet in a state of wonderment, as we now know to be extensive, especially if applied to the heads; infarctives of the heart, and indicatives of severe diseases of the brain. We believe a statement of a gentleman who has made his business, he recently declared that the best soaps were short-lived, ten years being the limit, and that none could be followed.

It is a fact, however, that to a certain extent, soaps may be used in the world-renowned Soap Manufactories of the United States. The results of this latter fact, which is widely known, are numerous victories already achieved.

It has succeeded in perfecting the art of soap-making, and the manufacturers are the purveyors of the best soaps.

Soaps are the purest vegetable oil, and are made in the best and whitest, and simply unperfumed, and of the best

soaps.

SOFTENING SOAPS.

TOILET SOAPS.

SOAP.

VOLUME XXXI.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

ILLINOIS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Wash-

ington, April 10, 1877.—Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this De-

partment until 3 o'clock p.m., of June 9,

1877, to be delivered by mail to the Com-

misioner of the United States from the

State of Illinois, on the fol-

lowing subjects:

1. The construction of a new

post-office building in the city of

Springfield, Illinois.

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The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID AT	THE OFFICE
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Postage per month.....	1.00
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One copy, per year.....	\$1.00
Two copies, per year.....	1.50
Club of twenty.....	30.00
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To prevent delay and mistake, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.	
Remittances should be made by express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our office.	

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Postage, delivered, weekly edition, 25 cents per week.

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TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The market for provisions was generally weak yesterday, with dullness in shipping circles. Meats packed 40¢ per lb; butter, at \$13.65¢; Lard, 13.67¢; Feat June, \$12.50¢; Feat July, Lard closed 10¢ per lb lower, \$18.15¢; June and \$20.22¢; Feat for July, Meats, \$12.50¢; Butter, at 47¢ cash and 47¢ for June. Cattle close to lower, at 30¢¢ cash and 30¢¢ for June. Beef was entirely nominal, at \$6.40¢ to \$7.50¢ cash and 8¢¢ for June. Hams were 10¢ lower. Cattle were inactive, and 10¢ lower. Sheep were nominal. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$106.87¢ in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 90¢.

Mr. BOWDOIN was yesterday confirmed as Corporation Counsel. If he proves to be as successful in advancing the city's interests as he was in looking after his own in the matter of overcoming the very strong objection to his confirmation, he will astonish his friends and confound his enemies.

Romania's independence has been formally proclaimed by the Senate at Bucharest, and war has been declared against Turkey. Both events have practically transpired already. Romania's cordial reception of the Russian forces upon her territory, and her tacit alliance with Russia for offensive and defensive purposes, together constituted an assumption of independence of Turkish rule and a declaration of war against Turkey.

It appears that DRAZES, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the disrupted Cabinet, was induced to retain his portfolio by the earnest solicitation of foreign representatives in Paris, who were anxious that he should remain as an assurance that the difficulty was purely internal, and that no change in the foreign policy of the Government was contemplated. But for this outside pressure it is certain that DRAZES would have consulted his personal inclination and tendered his resignation with the rest. Whether he will succeed in resisting for any considerable length of time the intrigues and encroachments of the Ultramontane majority of the Government, is a question of grave consequence to the relations of France with other nations.

A decision by the Government of the question of representation at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 is required at once, as space for the United States has been set apart, and a definite answer as to whether the space will be occupied must be given at once. No appropriation has been made by Congress for the expenses involved, about \$300,000, at the lowest estimate,—and, as it is essential that action be taken before the October session, it is probable that the invitation of France will be formally accepted and a Commission appointed with the condition that no salaries are to be paid unless an appropriation is hereafter made by Congress. This is the plan favored by Secretary EVARTS, and it is greatly to be hoped that the action of the Cabinet will be sanctioned by Congress at the extra session in October. The United States cannot afford to forfeit the privilege of representation at Paris next year.

Yesterday morning the Presbyterian Assembly went to work greatly refreshed by the rest and rain of the Sabbath. The members had laid aside their uneasiness of Saturday, and, with a better knowledge of what they had to do, were ready to correct mistakes—such as the holding of their own devotional exercises at noon, and the instruction of the Committee of Arrangements to procure a better place of meeting. Night had brought wisdom. Items of business were promptly taken up and acted upon, and none received undue importance. When the Committee on Church Policy presented its partial report it was evident that the delegates were keenly alive to everything that touched upon the organization of the Church. Conservatives and Reformers once flung out their banners, some of them cast lost the time-honored dignity of the Church should suffer by a radical alteration, while others, with equal war of strategy, set forth the mode of change in the judicial arrangements of the denomination, with no fear that substantial improvements could prove a detriment to the Church of common pride. As the Assembly is absolutely hungry for eloquence, it enthusiastically welcomed the orators displaying which these discussions called out. The work open well.

Secretary SUMNER's decision on the application for a dismissal of the civil suit against REXNELL will prove a sad shock to the sensitive lawyers who were so solicitous about the honor of the Government that they were unwilling to await the decision of the case by Judge DUNNISON, but rushed off to Washington to try and induce the Secretary of the Treasury to forestall the action of the Court and thereby secure the safety of the aforesaid honor, and incidentally the escape of JAXX REYN. Secretary SUMNER somehow failed to take flight according to schedule. He seems to have remembered that the Government's honor is also involved in the obligation to inflict some measure of punishment upon one of the most infamous criminals that the great Whisky-Ring can-

spacy has produced. It is fortunate that between Mr. STROSS and the Secretary of the Treasury, this branch of the Government's honor has been looked after, and that, according to the decision of Mr. SUMNER, JAXX REYN must take his chances with an able and incorruptible Court of competent jurisdiction. Judge DUNNISON is good authority on the subject of national honor, as well as the purely legal questions at issue in this case—the question of fact, whether immunity was promised; and the question of law, whether such immunity covered the prosecution of the Government's claim against REYN for the collection of the tax of which he was instrumental in defrauding it. And whatever Judge DUNNISON decides, the public will accept as just and final.

Now seems settled that the County Commissioners' Bill in the Illinois Legislature has been buried beyond the hope of resurrection. An attempt by Mr. EASER yesterday to call up the bill under a suspension of the rules was defeated by Captain KEEHNER, and the bill must now await its regular order, which will probably never be reached. For all the purposes of legislation, except the conclusion of formal action upon measures which there is no contest, to-day will be the last of the session, and the relief which the suffering taxpayers of Cook County so earnestly hoped for will not be granted. The corrupt Ring in the County Board has proved stronger than the voice of the people, and with their victory in the Legislature and the failure of the criminal prosecution their triumph is complete. Steals and jobs more sodacious and baseless than any heretofore perpetrated may be looked for, now that the ring-leaders have doubly demonstrated the fact that the taxpayers have no redress.

The new leader of the French Cabinet, the Due de BRAGUE, is a grandson of Madame de STAEL. He was born in 1821, and in early youth attached himself to the Orleans party, but did not come into prominent notice until 1871, when he was appointed Ambassador to London. At the same time he held a seat in the Assembly, and moved the order of the day which led to the resignation of M. TAVERNIER. When MACMAHON was elected, De BRAGUE was made Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, but was subsequently driven from power when he attempted to create a new Grand Council instead of power to dissolve the Assembly. With regard to his idea of administering the New York Evening Post:

"An irregular action, which has sprung partly from his observation of the working of the English system when he was the French Minister at London, embraces the union of 'popular' elections with the centralized and simple but effective machinery by which the Third Napoleon governed France. It will be seen that the 'popularity' of the Church, the 'popularity' of the Emperor, De BRAGUE's scheme needs only the rehearsal of the methods of the Empire to be understood. Nothing can prove this more clearly than the circumstance that his great work when he formerly was the head of the Cabinet was the re-establishment of the 'Prefect' system, which is so formidable a political machine under the Empire."

A TURKISH COUNTER-MOVEMENT.

The capture of Sogoomuk-Kaleh by the Turks is an event of no ordinary importance as affecting the Russian campaign in Armenia, while in Constantinople it is regarded of such consequence that the Sheik-ul-Islam has conferred a new title upon the Sultan. The place itself is of little consequence except as it gives the Turks a foothold upon Persian soil. It is a small seaport town on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, in the Province of Adalia. The Turks bombarded it on the sea-front on the 10th inst., and fired the town, compelling the Russians to evacuate it. Subsequently they effected a landing. The Russians attempted to regain their position, but were forced back to Gengora with heavy loss. By reference to the map it will be seen that the town itself is in close proximity to the railroad from Port to India. If, as recent dispatches assert, the objective point of the Turks is Kutzia, then the intention of the Turks to break this road and disturb the communications of the Russian forces, not only those operating against Batoum but the forces invading Karab and threatening Erzerum, is evident. There is another danger in this connection which is still more threatening. The Turks, quick to perceive their advantage, have improved it by sending this powerful expedition to encourage the rebels and supply them with material of war, with the expectation of hindering, if not paralyzing, the operations of the invading army in front, and putting into the field not only a strong detachment of their own troops, but a large force of the wakie Circassians, at whose head SHAMRIL, so long dead that Russia. This masterly movement of the Turks, if they succeed in carrying it out, may for a time hamper the operations in front, and even necessitate the withdrawal of troops from Batoum and Karab to meet the enemy in the rear and preserve its communications. The danger, however, is only temporary, even if the expedition should succeed in fomenting a general insurrection. The Russians are not clogged now as they have been in former wars, when they had no roads to the rear, communications with the Caucasus is perfect, and reinforcements can be thrown into Georgia and all that section south of the mountains inside of a week in sufficient force to overcome the rebellion. The Turks can effect nothing unless they have the support of the rebels, and the rebels cannot be organized into an effective force capable of stopping the onward march of Russia, although they may temporarily hinder it. The situation of JAXX REYN is in reality not unlike the situation of the Northern army in the War of the Rebellion. It had to contend continually with revolt in the rear before it could safely advance into the heart of the South. It had to suppress outbreaks in Missouri before it could safely operate in Arkansas, Tennessee before it could invade Mississippi, and in Maryland before it could strike decisive blows in Virginia. In the same way, the Russians must now suppress the revolt in Circassia before they can safely operate in Armenia, and this they will undoubtedly do with reinforcements from Russia rather than weaken the invading army in front, which already holds

its own near Batoum, although it has met with repulses, and has broken the original line of the Turkish center and right by the capture of Bayazid on the 30th of April, and of Ardahan on the 18th inst., forcing them back upon Teprik-Kaleh, where the next battle will probably be fought.

JEFF DAVIS AND THE "CAUSE."

A corner-stone to a monument to the Confederate dead was laid at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 11th inst. There was no oration, but letters were read from the Governors of Georgia and Tennessee, from Senator HARRIS and JEFFERSON DAVIS. JEFF DAVIS reads thus:

MUSKOGEE CITY, April 18, 1877.—To the Committee of Chattanooga Memorial Association:

Dear Sirs:—I am sorry to inform you that my present health does not permit me to make a speech at the dedication of the monument to the Confederate dead in Chattanooga, but I hope to do so at a future date.

To prevent delay and mistake, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances should be made by express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our office.

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TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1877.

did the same thing. The weigher, when called on to explain who made up this list of illegal fees, frankly acknowledged it was prepared by the "Weighers' Association." The receipts evidently were pooled and then divided. A Deputy Surveyor stated that in the large department there were seven schemes, such as a railroad north from Salt Lake, several roads to the Black Hills, the Kanawha & St. James Canal, making levees for the Mississippi River, projected water-ways in Tennessee, Florida, and other sections of the country. In fact, there are now enough schemes for Government aid to double the present national debt, if they secure the money they ask for; and then the doors of the Treasury are thrown open, who shall say when they can be closed again against the subsidy-hunters?

Under this condition of things, the only ground for honest people to take is that of stubborn resistance to all raids upon the Public Treasury for private benefit, no matter what shape they may assume. The people of this country, already clamoring for greater economy and a reduction of taxation, are not prepared to sanction any device for increasing the taxes. The S. Southern Pacific scheme is least of all entitled to any share of public moneys for many reasons, viz.: (1) Because we have a Central and National Pacific route built on Government money; (2) because experience has taught that the Government subsidy is practically absorbed over and above the actual cost of a railroad built on this plan; and (3) because the Southern Pacific would be built without Government aid, if the latter be refused.

The State Board of Equalization, on the 12th instant, adopted this rule for the valuation of corporations and railroad property, which will have the effect of dealing with the high railroads, as follows:

REPLY:—We have been over this subject before with Senator WHITING and others so often that it is becoming a little monotonous. It was not asserted in the article to which the Senator refers that the present value of the stock was added to all the tangible property of the corporation, but that the market value of the shares of stock "shall be listed for taxation." Clause fourth says that "the total amount of the stock of the corporation, less the amount of the capital stock, or, if no market value, then the intrinsic value of the shares of stock" shall be listed for taxation. Clause sixth says the assessed value of all the companies' tangible property shall be scheduled for taxation.

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A short time since a communication was printed in the Tribune (from the pen of Mr. BARTON, we believe), criticizing a position taken by the Springfield (Mass.) Republicans, stating the American doctrine of neutrality to be the best of the world, and that the men who gave their lives in the Civil War were the true patriots. (See "The Patriotic War," page 11.)

The answer to the silly twaddle of this letter needs only to be brief: (1) The "altars and hearstones of Tennessee" needed no defense.

The people of that State were overwhelmed by the loss of their loved ones.

(2) The everlasting principle to sustain which their children were born.

(3) The everlasting principle to sustain which their fathers had left them.

(4) The everlasting principle to sustain which their sons will leave them.

(5) The everlasting principle to sustain which their grandsons will leave them.

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protective coating of black oxide on the correspondent of that paper says that as 1859 Dr. TAYLOR, the chemist, and the same thing, but that the process deemed of much practical value and would drop. He adds:

"My second point I would observe that such may be suited for paper waterpipes, as may be suited for pipes, this requires practical process, and that is good for iron, and steel for protective purposes. For the latter we have no objection to the materials required for the manufacture of pipes, and it would most seriously affect the cost of such pipes if the Government were to tax each pipe as Prof. Baynes does, as he has done."

A Peruvian banker has failed for a million and a half dollars. Two soles with but a single thought "would make a deficit in this banker's Mass of 750,000 thoughts. There are very few men who can stand that sort of exhaustion.

St. Louis people complain of their pavements. Why not subscribe for the Nicolson the "good-intentions" article, like those with which the St. Louis of another world is said to be paved?

The ridiculous attempts of the Omaha Republicans to discuss politics can only be accounted for on the hypothesis that it has become again, as of yore, the personal organ of GEORGE TRAIN, Esq.

The Graphic has decided that the President must not dine out, for fear of incurring obligations not in consonance with the dignity of his office. He must carry his lunch with him or go hungry.

Gen. GRANT made several speeches in Philadelphia, so brief and so full of points that one regrets, when it is too late, that he did not remain in our country to be our sole propagandist.

The Des Moines Register frequently calls THE TRINITY a liar, and covets evidently a return in kind. It will be disappointed. No wise man kicks a jacks because the jacks kick him.

The Russians have been taking soundings in the Persian Gulf during the past week. This week it is expected that they will begin to "head the leviathan" in Turkey.

If Judge LAWRENCE gets JAKE off, he will do harm-ably well under the circumstances.

PERSONAL.

It is believed that Mr. Blaine will not get behind a narrative of petitions if the Presidential nomination should assail him in 1880.

Gen. BUTLER receives credit for having blocked the appointment of G. WILEY Wells as Collector of the Treasury—the best thing said in favor of Wells.

The Royal Academy has bought Mr. Lethbridge's "Athlete Struggling with a Serpent" for \$22,000. The picture is a pretty good one; for this are we artists!

The Old South Preservation Committee has about \$175,000 in the treasury, and more is wanted—in which respect the Old South Preservation Committee is not peculiar.

The Italian residents of New Orleans have held a meeting and protested against the conduct of the United States soldiers and sailors who participated in the Papal Jubilee celebration.

The ex-Queen of Spain has asked the Pope to let her go to America, and she has been contracting a marriage with a Prince of the Catholic faith. But the Pope is indisposed to interfere in so delicate a matter.

Gail Hamilton's fifth letter is devoted to the correction of the Boston Congregationalist, which, it seems, has been promulgating pernicious views of Indian-Commissioner Smith, Pacific Mail, Pinchbeck, Robeson, and the Frost-Abbot Congressional contest.

The country is not powerfully impressed by the conduct of the Boston Congregationalist. They wanted the killing of Indians to go on lively, as it furnished them a capital whereby they could get upon the legs and howl and tear their hair in wretched rage. It kept such chaps in office who regard them as useful patriotic their occupation is gone. Hence they hate HATRE.

We have not the least pretext for trouble with, even if we wished it. We have been every way as bad as the Greeks, and we are conceded, and the fashions are all right in us, however, and we are not to be commoners in this case. We did not care in the present century, then, indeed, would like to have a "Cincinnati Times."

The late President FENSTERWALD's prayer on the Franco-German war is now appropriate. He lifted up his voice and said: "O Lord, how long? Bring this war to a speedy close. O Lord, we are at war, but peace in all that once made a nation! At present we ought not above a whisper about what we will be bullied."

Idea of annexing the northern States is a mere wild dream. It would be impossible to do it except at the cost of a state of war, since the Greasers have heard the name of Mississippi, doesn't think the County massacre worthy of his attention. The Greasers are not very high in the civilization, but they have always made out to punish men when they shot down "prudently" at them from around.

They don't want to live with a people Government lets such things "die out" in interference. We really can't blame them.

Mr. CLAY DEAN has written a column in order to state that "the condition of States" needs no religious amendment. The case of Mr. DEAN is another of the singular instances where men are not at all equal before the law. The singular people have said that he had a tombstone over him, and that a late letter of his to the New York Sun was a posthumous effort to be congratulated—for some we can't tell what though.

SROWN thinks the only thing to do is to Kempster County massacre business." It will not do to "stir it," in his opinion.

That it will, be a good thing for the departure of the Grand Duke Alexis from Germany. Morgan's reception to the President before his arrival is a trifle. The French Ambassador is at pains to explain that President Hayes arrived late at the reception, and that the Grand Duke left early with reluctance, because of an engagement made beforehand.

Mr. E. M. Haines—a rather familiar name, to the way: where can it have come from?—has an article in the current number of the New-York Tribune, "The Power Organization in the New-York Legislature." The author of the article is a Virginian—the hobby of De Toocqueville—ands little kindly in the new States. It is abhorrent to what may be called the Virginia system of money organization.

Edmund QUINCY, who died in Dedham, last Friday, is spoken of by the Springfield Republican as "one of the finest and sweetest men of this age." Although less known than his son, he was for many years in his prime, and if he had been composed to write about him in our literature. An independent for his son.

A good deal of stuff has been written about the departure of the Grand Duke Alexis from Germany. Morgan's reception to the President before his arrival is a trifle. The French Ambassador is at pains to explain that President Hayes arrived late at the reception, and that the Grand Duke left early with reluctance, because of an engagement made beforehand.

To the Western Associated Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—Following is the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Jacob Rehm, of Chicago.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 21, 1877.—The case of Jacob Rehm is before this Department only on appeal from the Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Court of Appeals has issued its opinion.

THE POWER ORGANIZATION IN THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. The Tribune's "Invention" is a trifle. The French Ambassador is at pains to explain that he had a tombstone over him, and that a late letter of his to the New York Sun was a posthumous effort to be congratulated—for some we can't tell what though.

SAUERBORG came very near accepting the command of the Roumanian forces in favor of the Turks. In a letter to his son he said: "I am a son of Russia. So is my son."

If the General were in the council, the flag of the Prophet, with the thrown in, would have been given to me a month ago.

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STATE AFFAIRS.

The Fainenant Legislature of 1877 Refuses to Relieve Cook County.

Prompt Repression of a Last Attempt to Fare Periclit's Claws.

Conference Between the House and Senate on the Revenue Bill.

Some Talk About a Commission to Do What the Losers Have Shirked.

To-Morrow to Probably Be the Last Day of Actual Legislation.

HOUSE—THE REVENUE BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21.—Upon the conclusion of the session of the General Assembly, the Senate amendment raised the pay of Secretaries and Clerks of the House from \$5 to \$6 per day, and it is the present intent of the House to have the bill cut it to \$6. A Committee of Conference will probably be appointed on the bill.

HETZ AND MAR INFLUENT.

The House rejected the amendment to the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary bill, which amendment required that the receipts from the new hospital be given to the State Treasury. The bill now goes to the Governor for approval. It appropriates about \$50,000 for the next two years.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

The bill redistricting the State for judicial purposes, and increasing the number of Circuit Judges, exclusive of Cook County, to thirty-five, was passed by the Senate, and the bill amending the law for the election of Judges on the minority representation plan. The bill now goes to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

THE CALIFORNIA BILL.

To enable the Illinois Central Railroad to run a line for the transportation of its own cars when the cars of other railroads are not used, the bill was passed—yes, 110; noes, 16. The bill now goes to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

NO RELIEF FOR COOK COUNTY.

Mr. Easton moved to suspend the rules in order to take up the bill for the reorganization of the Board of Commissioners.

Mr. Easton moved to adjourn "object," and then moved to adjourn.

The motion was lost.

The roll was then called on the suspension of rules, and the vote was lost—97 to 2.

The vote of the Cook County delegation was: Ayres—Messrs. Dunn, Easton, Hickey, Hopkins, Kedzie, Reed, Sexton, Sherman, Sittig, Tracy, and Weller; and Mr. C. C. Niles—Catskill, Kortright, and Mr. Sherwood.

Mr. Blodgett was confined to his room by sickness.

Mr. Kiehn was not in his seat when the vote taken. The other members of the Cook County delegation were absent.

THE SENATE.

It will probably be the last day of actual legislation, though some measures which are not open to the Senate may get through to-morrow.

The single bill on the revenue bill, the revenue bill, whatever capital stock clause may be, will be voted on to-morrow.

Speaker Shaw said he was always satisfied to have the bill introduced.

Mr. Matthews objected to the Committee as proposed by the resolution. It should at least be made up of friends of the bill as passed by the House.

Mr. Washburn said the Senate had a committee upon sticking to the Senate amendments. The Committee on the part of the House should represent the House, and he pronounced against the Senate amendment.

Mr. Watkins said it was the duty of the Speaker to sustain the Committee.

Speaker Shaw desired to shirk the duty, which he (Watkins) did not believe, still the Speaker should be held to his word.

And the Committee should represent the House, which by vote of two to one, had rejected the Senate amendment.

Mr. Baldwin stated that he had voted for the House bill.

The provisions in it to which he had objection had been stricken out by the Senate. He was opposed to the Senate amendment.

Mr. Sherman wanted to direct attention to the fact that it was not the ordinary rule in the Senate to committee to be elected, while in the House it was the rule for the Speaker to appoint.

After some further discussion Herrington's motion to table James' resolution was carried—yes, 34.

Mr. Herrington then moved that a conference committee of three on the part of the House be appointed by the Speaker. Carried.

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A private letter from Gov. Emery, of Utah, says: "Perhaps you see a good deal about the Navajo Legion. There is nothing in it but sensation." S. L. Russell has sold the lot on the southeast corner of Fulton and Dearborn streets—110 by 70½ feet—to J. C. Clark for \$55,000.

The saloons awaiting claimants at the Chicago Avenue Station two hours, a piece of cloth, a boy's suit, and several pairs of ladies' and children's shoes.

Persons who desire to contribute for the purpose of aiding the survivors of Decoration-day can leave money with Capt. Kiley Reed, Cather Dime Savings Bank, Methodist Church Block.

A dinner has been given in honor of yesterday morning of the Consular China, on board of which were the Rev. Arthur Mitchell and family.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Mr. W. H. Miller, was 60° at 8 a.m.; 74° at 12 m.; 81° at 3 p.m.; 82° at 7 p.m.; 72° at 10 p.m.; 71° at 11 p.m.; 69° at 12 m.; 74° at 1 a.m.

Cpl. M. V. Sheridan, aide-de-camp on Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's staff, has gone to the cantonment on the Tongue River. Among other duties he has been engaged in the removal of the remains of the bodies of the killed in the Custer massacre last summer. As their graves are marked with stones, he has no difficulty in finding them.

A considerable number of the Aldecons have arranged to visit and inspect the Houses of Correction next Wednesday. A tug will leave Clark's Landing at 10 a.m. The following day the City Fathers have signed an agreement to go to Rockwood, Ballard, Lovell, Lawton, Oliver, Vass, Odell, McMurtry, Throop, Rawleigh, Seaton, Wheeling, Haugens, Niles, and King.

It was very bad yesterday to see a former merchant of St. Louis parabolizing the sidewalk along the river, and the many little white hats and powdered faces sat at his desk, awaiting his inscription. "Sousage, 10 cents a drink." Yet so it was. He moved on to a less sad, though still less circumstances better than a residence in St. Louis under such circumstances. His lay his name to the Cuban drummers and the article he is now drawn to advertise.

Convict District yesterday had imposed upon the State of Illinois a fine of \$100 for each dropped dead Friday afternoon at the corner of Twenty-first and Canal streets from apoplexy; upon the boy Willis Dean, said to have been stolen by bandits, and the boy was found dead yesterday at Adams-street bridge, and upon Daniel Welsh, who was found dead yesterday at the streetcar terminal. It is a recent arrival from some town in Indiana. It is thought, and was in a bad state of general debility. The boy has lost his teeth, is 50 years of age, has sandy chin whisker and mustache, and dark clothes of rather poor quality.

Major Heath, the police, the officers of the Illinois State Police, and the members of the standing committee, are making effort to recover the little boy Willis Dean, said to have been stolen by bandits, and the boy was found dead yesterday at Adams-street bridge, and upon Daniel Welsh,

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A correspondent writes concerning the disappearance of a man, who has been missing for two weeks. The letter is from a woman, who says that at the Woman's Home, to where she has been sent, she has been unable to find work to procure employment, the charge for a night's lodgings 25 cents, including a pitcher of water, with a glass of beer.

The arrangements are being made to obtain a place to live in the city, and Justice De Wolf was called to the chair.

The Special Committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Board at the death of Justice Paules reported the following day:

"Resolved, That we respectfully request the Hon. W. H. Miller, Commissioner of Education, to make arrangements to furnish a place of rest for the deceased Justice Paules, and that the same be appropriately received, and would be productive of great good to the community.

Concerning the services to be rendered by Mr. Wilson, Cashier of the Union Trust Company, corner of Madison and Main streets, or by Mr. Woodcock at the Madison Hotel.

A Sheriff's sale was made at the south door of the Criminal Court House yesterday morning by virtue of a writ issued in the conflagration of April 18, 1865. Called to the sale was the property on the opposite shore of the St. Croix River, and connected with St. Stephen by bridges. Mr. Woodcock, in receipt of a telegram from St. Stephen, advised him that a few hundred dollars could be spared to the relief of the widow of the deceased.

A disastrous fire occurred at the prosperous Little Town of St. Stephen, N. B., on the 14th of this month, by which a large part of the place was destroyed, and many people left homeless and impoverished. Many of these poor people had since before last evening in the conflagration of April 18, 1865, called to the sale of the property located on the southeast corner of Clark and Dahlberg streets, consisting of a four-story building, with a basement, containing 100 rooms, and the arrangements are about as follows, as told by an interested party: It appears that at one time there were 150 rooms, and that the building, and trust that the God of the widow and orphan will be pleased to receive the offering of the faithful servants who diffused largely in estimating the value of their services. Some had sent bills for \$100, others for \$200, and others for \$300, and the amount of the bill of the deceased was \$100.

Justice Robinson moved that an additional assessment be made, and the Assessors be re-appointed.

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